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## 17. OCCURRENCE OF *GRAPHIUM DOSON* COMMON JAY BUTTERFLY, FAMILY PAPILIONIDAE, IN MUMBAI, MAHARASHTRA

The Family Papilionidae in Mumbai is represented by ten species of butterflies (Best 1951) of which three species belong to genus *Graphium*. Among these, the Tailed Jay *G. agamemnon* is the most common and found all over the city, in the suburbs and the outskirts of Sanjay Gandhi National Park. The remaining two species, Spot Swordtail *G. nomius* and Common Blue Bottle *G. sarpendon* are restricted to forest and green patches in and around the Sanjay Gandhi National Park. On December 8, 2002, while walking along the roadside at Goregaon – a suburb of Mumbai, at 1030 hrs, we observed two butterflies sucking liquid from a mud puddle. On a closer look they were identified as the Common Jay *Graphium doson*.

Wynter-Blyth (1957) reports the distribution of *G. doson* as Ceylon (=Sri Lanka), South India to Bengal and from eastwards of Kumaon to Assam and Burma (=Myanmar). Talbot (1939) has described three subspecies – *G. doson doson* (C & R Felder) from Sri Lanka, *G. doson eleius* (Fruhstorfer) from Southern India to Bengal and *G. doson axion* (C & R Felder) from Kumaon (N. India) to Myanmar.

The Common Jay has not been reported from Mumbai region by earlier workers, and this is the first record of its occurrence from Mumbai. One of us (ST) observed the breeding of this species during December 2002. She collected a larva feeding on leaves of Mast tree *Polyalthia longifolia*

at Jogeshwari, a suburb of Mumbai. The larva was reared *in situ* by feeding fresh leaves of *P. longifolia*. The larva pupated on December 4 and the butterfly that emerged on December 14, 2002 was identified as the Common Jay *G. doson*.

Bell (1912) has described the Common Jay as a sun-loving butterfly, sipping moisture on roads and in beds of nullahs in hot months and rains. According to him, it seems to be confined to hills and jungles from sea level upwards. Its occurrence along the busy city roads of Mumbai and breeding in this habitat is noteworthy.

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## 18. CANNIBALISM OBSERVED IN THE MONKEY PUZZLE BUTTERFLY *RATHINDA AMOR* (LEPIDOPTERA: LYCAENIDAE)

The food plants of the Monkey Puzzle butterfly *Rathinda amor* belong to families Rubiaceae,

Dipterocarpaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Loranthaceae, Sapindaceae and Mylaceae (Bell 1919). The larvae are pinkish-red, a perfect